

**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of**

Deuel County, Nebraska

prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

by

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Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 40,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. To qualify for listing, properties must be at least

fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

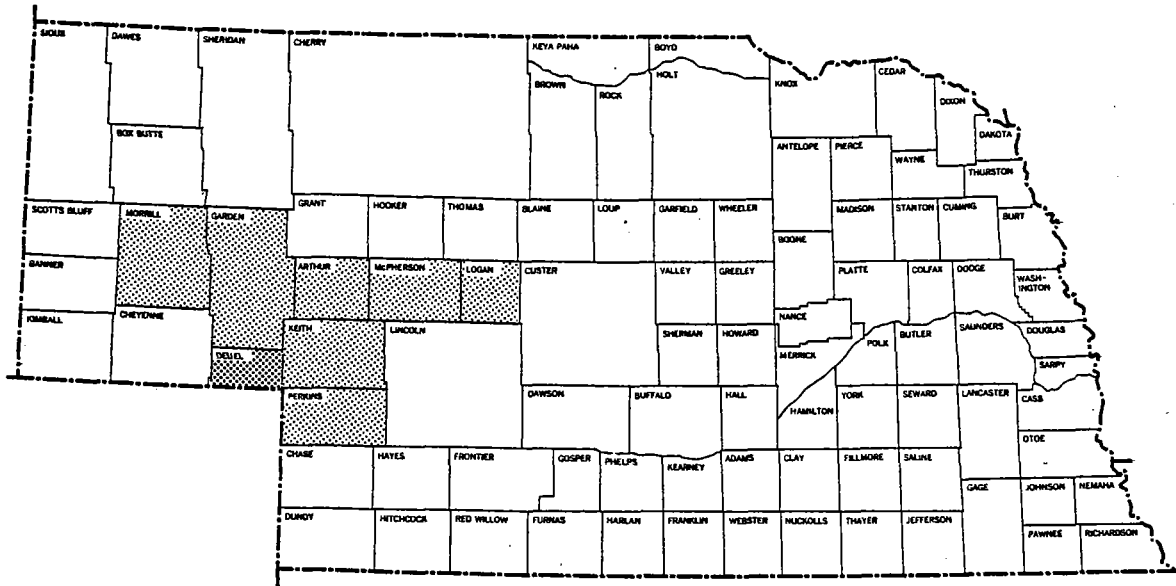
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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Western Nebraska Sandhills and High Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Western Nebraska Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight western Nebraska counties: Morrill, Deuel, Perkins, Keith, Garden, Arthur, McPherson, and Logan. Initiated in September, 1989, the survey was completed in the summer of 1990. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Western Nebraska Sandhills and High Plains were the third region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the western Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

(NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 38 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Deuel County Reconnaissance Survey

DEUEL COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
DU00: Rural	51 (1)	198 (1)	1	1	38
DU01: Big Springs	29 (2)	44 (2)	0	0	2
DU02: Chappell	85 (2)	136 (3)	0	0	2
<hr/>					
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED					
IN FY 1989-1990:	165 (5)	378 (6)	0	1	42
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	170	384	0	1	42

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 234.5 square miles (150,080 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Physical Description

Deuel County is located in the southeast portion of Nebraska's panhandle. It is bordered on the east by Keith County, on the north by Garden County, on the west by Cheyenne County and on the south by Sedgwick County, Colorado. The county encompasses an area of 435 square miles and is approximately twenty-nine miles east to west and fifteen miles north to south. The South Platte River flows northeast across the southeast corner of the county. The Lodgepole Creek flows southeast from midpoint west to midpoint south, with its various tributaries. The average elevation of the county is 3670 feet above sea level.

Deuel County is part of the High Plains geographic zone of Nebraska. The High Plains zone is one of flat-lying lands similar to those of the Central Plains. The land is composed of sandstone or stream-deposited silt, sand, clay and gravel overlain with loess. The eastern section, which includes Deuel County, is also characterized by scattered segments of sandhills which are stabilized by sandsage prairie grass. The High Plains vegetation is exclusively short grass prairie. (NESHPO, 1989, "Historical Contexts in Nebraska, Topical Listing").

Original Inhabitants

Prior to nineteenth-century white settlement, the Pawnee and Sioux tribes claimed the land of the Sandhills as hunting grounds. The two tribes disputed various tracts between themselves. The Pawnee claimed the drainage area of the Loup River as their hunting grounds and camped near the mouth of the river. The Sioux claimed lands east to the forks

of the Platte and north to the mouth of the White River in South Dakota as their hunting grounds. Both tribes depended on the bison, which roamed the sandhills in vast numbers, as their primary source of food and raw material.

Other Native American tribes in Nebraska included the Omaha, the Otoe and the Ponca, all of whom were more sedentary than the Sioux or Pawnee, and other tribes claimed had been acquired by the federal government either through treaty and/or coercion. The final treaty, in 1876, opened the sandhills region to settlement.

Settlement of Nebraska

The first Europeans to reach what would become Nebraska were Spanish soldiers in search of mythical Quivira (Olson, page 29). By the early 1700's the French had begun to move into the trans-Missouri country. In 1763 the Spanish, through that year's Treaty of Paris, had possession of all land west of the Mississippi. In 1800 the French took possession of the region under the Treaty of San Ildefonso. However, in 1803 the French, under Napoleon, sold this vast expanse of land to the Americans for about four cents and acre, or \$15,000,000 U.S. dollars. The Louisiana Purchase, as the exchange was called, included the territory that would become the State of Nebraska.

In 1803 the Americans began plans to initiate the exploration of their new possession with the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition. Undertaken "for purposes of extending the external commerce of the United States," Congress appropriated \$2,500.00 for the expedition (Olson, page 36). In the Spring of 1804 the members of the exploration team left the St. Louis area and by July, 1804 had made their first camp, in the area that would become Nebraska, near the mouth of the Little Nemaha River. The expedition passed through Nebraska and continued to the Pacific Ocean.

Although the area to become Nebraska was part of a vast expanse of land west of the Mississippi to be designated by an 1834 Act of Congress as land for Native Americans, the region was traversed by fur trappers and traders, missionaries and settlers headed further west between the years of 1804 and 1854, when the Territory of Nebraska was officially opened to settlement. Some of the early establishments of western culture in Nebraska included Fort Atkinson in the 1820's and the Merrill Mission in Bellevue.

Another aspect of settlement in Nebraska, both prior to official opening of the territory and after, were the famous Oregon, Mormon and California Trails, all of which passed through the southern half of the state. All of these trails passed westward along the Platte River and were used between 1841 and 1848.

The Territory of Nebraska was officially established in 1854, with the first legislature convening in January, 1855. Between 1854 and 1862 the majority of settlement took place in the southeast and eastern sections of the state. In this period, settlement was done through either the provisions of the Pre-Emption Law of 1841, which allowed a settler to file a claim on 160 acres and pay \$1.25 per acre at time of sale, through the purchase of military bounty land warrants or through direct purchase. The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed for more liberal disbursement of the public domain. This act allowed settlers to acquire between 40 and 160 acres of land without the standard per acre fee if he/she remained on the claim for 5 years and meet a specified level of improvements (i.e., buildings, and land under cultivation). Settlement in the western reaches of the State occurred under this act, or later under the provisions of the 1904 Kinkaid Act.

Nebraska became a state in 1867 with its present borders defined. In the early 1860's the country began planning a transcontinental railway line for the transportation of people and goods which would unite the country. The railroad would extend through the territory,

and then state, of Nebraska with a site near Omaha as the eastern terminus of the line. In 1867 the route was completed when the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Lines joined in Utah. The development of the line through Nebraska had a major impact on the settlement and growth of the small towns and communities throughout the western region of the state, and the state as a whole. Inland counties, without a railroad through their borders, generally developed at a slower rate and often did not achieve the kinds of settlement and sustained populations found in counties through which a line ran. In counties where the line did run, a town, or proposed town, could either prosper or fail depending on the decision made by the railroad company whether or not to place a depot or siding in the town.

While the eastern, northeastern, and central regions of the state had been settled by the late 1880's, the Sandhills region of Nebraska was only just beginning to be settled. This region, encompassing a great portion of the western section of the state north of the Platte River, was generally not suitable for the kinds of agricultural activities pursued in the rest of the state. Since the 1870's, cattlemen had free-ranged vast herds in the area. In the late 1860's and early 1870's, Texas cattlemen began to drive their herds north on the Texas Trail to feed in Nebraska. These early ranchers would later come into conflict with settlers and federal government regarding the fencing of lands and free-range ranching. Although settlement had begun in the Sandhills region it had progressed at a slow pace. Railroads had entered the region however, and along the lines development was more marked.

In 1904 the Kinkaid Act was effected. This act was designed to encourage settlement in the Sandhills region and allowed a homesteader to file for a 640 acre claim, as opposed to the usual 160 acres. This act recognized that the arid Sandhills required that the

settler possess a greater land area in order to be successful in either agriculture or ranching. The Kinkaid Act was of great importance to the settlement of the Sandhills, resulting, in many of the counties, peak populations by 1920. Although many of the settlers eventually sold out to larger ranching endeavors, this act successfully disposed of the public domain in the area.

The success, in terms of social and economic development of the period between 1900 and 1930, came to an end with the drought and depression of the 1930's. Many people left the western section of the state during this time and some towns ceased to exist. Populations declined in general, and much commercial development came to a halt. The end of the drought and the slow rebuilding of the economy, followed by the impact of World War II combined to stabilize not only this region but the country as a whole. Economically the state benefited from the War in terms of new industry and increased motivation. The post-war years and the 1950's were ones of economic development and stability generally intact until the economic and farm crises of the 1970's and 80's.

County History

In July of 1867 the Union Pacific Railroad reached the settlement of Chappell, which would become the county seat of Deuel County. Deuel County was originally part of a vast Cheyenne County, created when Nebraska became a state in 1867. The 1870 census listed 99 residents in the area known as Big Springs precinct. Many of the early residents were men who had come west with the railroad and remained in the area to acquire land and establish ranches. Both Chappell and Big Springs had railroad depots in the 1870's and were platted by the 1880's. Some sites of railroad sidings include Barton, Ralton, and Purdu; most named after railroad employees.

In 1884 the area was officially opened for settlement by the federal government. The Union Pacific had been granted odd numbered sections in all townships for 20 miles on each side of their right-of-way and sections 16 and 36 were reserved by the government for school lands. Less than half the land in Deuel County, therefor, was available for traditional means of settlement, namely through the pre-emption, homestead, or timber culture legislation.

The end of the Settlement and Expansion period was the formation of Deuel County in 1889 out of the eastern third of the old Cheyenne County. As was often the case, a battle for county seat designation began as soon as the county was established and in 1894 the town of Chappell became the county seat. In 1904 the Kinkaid Act was enacted which affected the Sandhills regions of Deuel County, to the north of the south Platte River, which had remained relatively unsettled. In contrast, lands south of the river in the High Plains section of the county were fairly well settled.

Because of the difference in topography and the transportation problem associated with crossing the river to get to the county seat, residents of the area north of the river began to demand a separate county. In 1909, after the railroad reached the northern section of Deuel County, it was divided. All land south of township 14 became Deuel County and all land north became part of Garden County. This division left Deuel County one of the smallest in the state with only two villages, each with a population of less than 200 persons. In 1910 the entire county had a population of 1,786 people, 844 less than in 1900.

The period of Development and Growth, 1890-1920, was one of vacillation for Deuel County. The reduction in size following the 1909 division left the county with only two established towns: Chappell, the county seat, and Big Springs to the southeast. By 1915

a courthouse was constructed in Chappell and by 1920 numerous schools had been established both urban and rural.

The period of Spurious Economic Growth, 1920 to 1929, was one in which the economic and social foundations of Deuel County were laid: churches, schools, businesses were established. Also, the development of established farms and ranches made the county part of the agricultural base of wheat and corn and also of beans, sugar beets, barley, oats, hay, and feed grains. Cattle and hog production also developed as important aspects of the economy. The period of the Great Depression, 1929-1941 was predictably difficult for Deuel County with its agricultural based economy. During the Depression the New Deal Agency and the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) set up offices in Deuel County. Since that time the various shelterbelts, irrigation and farm practice programs of the federal government have operated out of offices in Chappell.

The World War II and Post-War (1946-Present) periods have been periods of first expansions, due to the demands of war, and following the war; of stabilization. Improvements in conservation and irrigation programs established under the New Deal encouraged the efficiency of farming in Deuel County but also caused a decrease in the numbers of farms and population in the region. Roads have been improved with access to major interstates and neighboring areas. Two towns still remain in Deuel County, Chappell and Big Springs. The 1980 population of Deuel County was 2,464 with 1,095 residents in Chappell and 505 in Big Springs.

Deuel County Towns and Communities

Chappell was named for a railroad engineer who supervised construction in the area. Chappell was laid out in 1884 near the depot, which also served as a school. Between

1890-1920, the town developed into a permanent settlement. When it was incorporated in 1907 the county seat community featured a small frame school, county offices, a bank, a newspaper, a hotel, and several service related businesses.

In 1915 the present courthouse was completed. Prior to 1915, county offices were located in what had been the county's first schoolhouse, a frame structure that was demolished when the new courthouse was built. A brick grade school and high school were constructed; in 1920 a public library was organized. In 1935 donation provided funds for the construction of a library and art gallery. Completed in 1936, the building now holds over 10,000 volumes and houses a variety of exhibits.

In 1949 the Miller Memorial Hospital was built with an addition of a 24 bed nursing home in 1969. The hospital closed in 1974 and two years later the entire building was converted into a nursing home. The present post office was built in 1969. A single runway airport was built one-half mile out of town in 1970.

Business establishments in Chappell include Cabela's Furniture Store, housed in the Wiekum building on Second and Matlock. The Chappell Farmers Elevator Company was established in 1914 and is located in a frame building. In 1962 the elevator building burned and was rebuilt. In 1965 the Liprino Cheese Factory was built, then known as the Chappell Cheese Factory. The building was expanded 3 times for a total of an additional 15,600 feet.

There are numerous churches in Chappell including St. Joseph's Catholic Church, built in 1916 with various additions through the years. The Foursquare Church, was constructed in 1928, the Zion Lutheran church, 1921 (remodelled in the 1970's) and the Chappell Mennonite Church, rebuilt in 1960.

The village of Big Springs began as a station on the Union Pacific Railroad. The town

site was granted by the UPRR in 1884 and consisted of a few dwellings. The town grew with four additions, and by 1917 was an incorporated village. The first school in Big Springs was built in 1883. The present high school was built between 1921 and 1923. An addition was added in 1967 to serve grades kindergarten through eighth. The previous grade school was used from 1912 to 1967.

There are currently three churches in Big Springs. The Big Springs Assembly of God organized in the 1920's, with a church constructed in 1927. This structure remained in use until the new church was built in 1973; a single story brick structure. The original church building of the Big Springs area Lutherans was a soddy; in 1912 they purchased part of the old schoolhouse, moved it and converted it into their church. In 1926 the present church was built along with a new parsonage. The Big Springs Methodist church building was constructed in 1923 with various additions in 1947, 1961 and 1968.

Big Springs is located on Interstate 80 and Highway 76. There are business establishments in town, however, Big Springs is a comparatively smaller village with a 1980 population of around 500.

Ethnic Groups and Population Trends

The 1890 and 1900 federal census for Deuel County included figures for what later became Garden County. In 1890, Deuel County had 2,893 residents with 534 of foreign birth. The majority of foreign-born residents were from Sweden (210), Germany (139), the British Isles (85), and Denmark (46). In 1900 the county population was 2,630 with 479 foreign born. Again, many immigrants were from Sweden (140), Germany (103), and the British Isles (62); also a significant number were from Italy (79).

The 1910 census is the first record for Deuel County following its separation from

Garden County in 1909. The population decreased to 1,789 for the county with a foreign-born population of 251. Again, most residents of foreign birth were from Sweden (85), Germany (67), and the British Isles (32). The 1920 census showed almost a doubling of the population with 3,282 residents; the foreign born population represented 241 of those counted: 64 from Germany; 59 from Sweden; 24 Anglo-Saxons, and 40 Canadians.

Deuel County's peak population was in 1930 with a total of 3,992 residents, 229 of foreign birth. The 1930-1950 census indicate that Germans, Swedes, Anglo-Saxons, and Canadians continued to make up the majority of the foreign-born population. Following the 1930 population peak, Deuel County's population began a slow and steady decline to the 1980 census of 2,462 residents.

Agriculture and Ranching

Deuel County is primarily a farming county with wheat and corn predominant crops; others include oats, barley, sugar beets, and hay. Some livestock is raised in the county including cattle and hogs. With advances in soil conservation and irrigation techniques, farms have become larger and more efficient accounting for the steady decline in the regions' population for the past 40 years.

Deuel County, one of the smallest counties in the state is a primarily rural with strong agricultural ties. Farming is the major economic endeavor along with its supporting businesses. The towns of Chappell and Big Springs provide the area with religious, educational, cultural, and business needs.

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design.

These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 175 properties in Deuel County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 166,400 acres (260 square miles) in Morrill County. In

addition, each street of the two extant Deuel County communities will be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

- C. Identification of at least 17 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nomination eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey has successfully satisfied its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of both Morrill County communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods. The numbers produced by the survey are indicative of the comprehensive nature with which the survey was performed. A total of 421 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 165 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 150,080 acres (234.5 square miles) and identified 38 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County has produced a diverse collection of historic material resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level

survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.03. Religion: Lutheranism	1
02.06. Religion: Methodism	1
02.99. Religion: Four Square Gospel Churches in Nebraska	1
03.13.02. Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	1
04.03. Government: County Government	1
05.01. Association: Fraternal and Social Organizations	1
06.01.01. Education: Rural Education	2
06.01.04. Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	1
07.06. Diversion: Leisure and Recreation	1
08.07. High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production	46
12.02.07. Commerce: Retail Commerce in the High Plains Region	10
13.02. Transportation: Roads	4
13.03. Transportation: Rail	1
14.04. Communication: Rural Telephone Systems, 1890-1950.	1
15.04. Services: Professional	2
15.05. Services: Financial	5
16.05. Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	89

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Deuel County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. The properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. The properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Deuel County. In addition, those properties already listed on the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

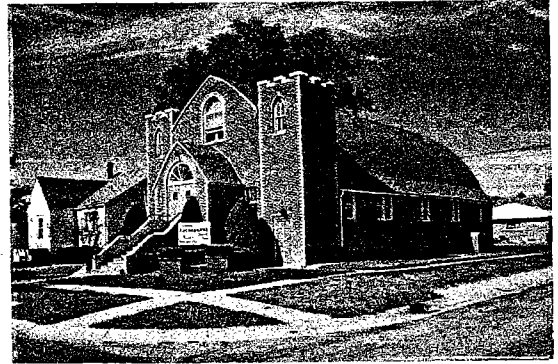
The reconnaissance survey of Deuel County recorded a total of three (3) properties associated with the context of religion. Two of the properties have been judged eligible for National Register listing (DU02-040, DU01-021) with the third building (DU01-024) considered potentially eligible for listing. The following table outlines the basic data regarding the three surveyed properties.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
=====									
DU01-021	1925	ZION EV. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
DU01-024	1922	METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
DU02-040	C1928	FOURSQUARE CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E

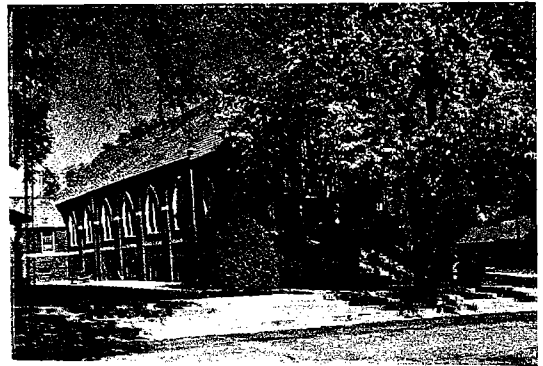
While a larger number of religious properties exist within Deuel County, only the three listed above met the criteria necessary for reconnaissance level survey (see NESHPO File: Research Design). Due to the preliminary nature of reconnaissance level survey, the historic association of the three properties with their current denominations has not been verified. However, each of these properties may contain associations with historic contexts already developed by the NESHPO. The Chappell Foursquare Church (DU02-040) has been preliminarily associated with the Foursquare Gospel Churches in Nebraska (H.C.:02.99). 02.99). In addition, the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in Big Springs (DU01-021) is linked with the Lutheran Church in Nebraska (H.C.: 02.03.01) and the Big Springs Methodist Church (DU01-024) is associated with Methodism (H.C.: 02.06).

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NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-040 Chappell
DATE: C.1928
COMMON NAME: Foursquare Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Brick church with an unusual rainbow roof.
 Front facade consists of central entry flanked
 by corner towers. Important to the development
 of religion in Deuel County.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-021 Big Springs
DATE: 1925
COMMON NAME: Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Eligible to the National Register as a well
 preserved example of a Gothic Revival
 Style church.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-024 Big Springs
DATE: 1922
COMMON NAME: Methodist Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Significant contributor to the context of
 Religion in Big Springs. A 1960's addition on
 the north facade reduced the DOE status to
 potentially eligible.



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Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

The Historic Context of Aesthetic Systems involves the application of skill to production according to aesthetic principles. Specific considerations within this context include: the performing arts of music, dance, theater, and oratory; the visual arts of sculpture, painting, and decorative arts; and various forms of literature such as myths, legends, and tales. The physical manifestation of the aforementioned aesthetic components can be quite broad and open-ended. In terms of the Deuel County Historic Buildings Survey, one (1) object with association to the Aesthetic Systems context was recorded. This is the South Platte Pony Express Station commemorative marker (DU00-043) which is preliminarily associated with the sub-context of Sculpture (H.C: 03.13.02). The following table outlines the basic data of this object.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.		
DU00-043	1932	SOUTH PLATTE PONY EXPRESS MARKER	03.13	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5 E

The South Platte Pony Express Station marker has been judged eligible for National Register listing as part of a multiple property nomination of Pony Express trail markers located in the western Sandhills and High Plains study area. (see Recommendations For Future Work). These objects consist of poured cement markers with circular bronze plaques and commemorate the series of stations located on the Pony Express route. The location of this Pony Express Route illustrates one of the more colorful aspects of Deuel County history during the Territorial (1854-1867) period in Nebraska. The Pony Express Route entered what is now south-central Deuel County from the Julesburg Station in Colorado and exited west-central Deuel County on its journey to the Horseshoe Creek Station in Wyoming.

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The location of the Pony Express Route stations were commemorated in the early 1930's by the Pony Express Society through the erection of the cement markers.

NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-043 Rural
DATE: 1932
COMMON NAME: South Platte Marker
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Monument (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Eligible
One in a series of historic trail monuments marking Pony Express Station sites. Located at a rest stop along U.S. 30.



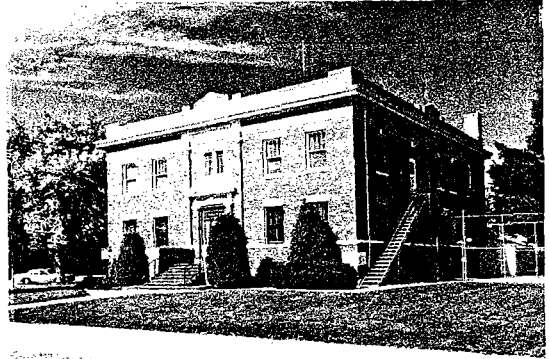
Historic Context: Government

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings which pertain to this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County did not find any historic properties associated to this context which met the criteria of reconnaissance level survey. However, the Deuel County Courthouse (DU02-001), built in 1915, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 as part of a statewide multiple property nomination of Nebraska county courthouses.

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NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-001 Chappell
DATE: 1915
RESOURCE NAME: Deuel County Courthouse
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Courthouse (04.1.7)
DOE: National Register of Historic Places
Listed to the National Register as part of a
multiple property nomination of Nebraska
county courthouses.



Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County recorded a total of three (3) education related properties with one of these considered potentially eligible for National Register listing. The three properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Schooling (H.C.: 06.01), Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01), and High School Education (06.01.04).

Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings survey projects in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Deuel County fit into one of two distinct form types: a simple one-room frame hall-type building, and a larger-scale masonry building.

Predominantly found in the rural environs, Deuel County's one-room hall-type schools appear to have been constructed primarily between 1900 and 1910. These buildings are

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typically one-story rectangular-shaped structures with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in longitudinal orientation to the road. The school buildings recorded in Deuel County which fit this type are: DU00-024, and DU00-035.

The second type of school building identified in NEHBS projects is the "modern" school which generally consists of larger scale brick masonry buildings found primarily in town locations. These buildings were generally built between 1910 and 1930 and consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block. The education property recorded in Deuel County which portrays the characteristics of the "modern" school type is the Big Springs High School (DU01-017).

NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-017 Big Springs
DATE: C.1920
COMMON NAME: Public High School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: High School (06.3.4)
DOE: Potential Eligible
A well preserved representative of the "modern" type school frequently found in small towns. Significant contributor to the context of Education despite alterations.

**Historic Context: Agriculture**

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock. Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Deuel County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the

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documentation of historic agricultural properties in Deuel County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of forty-six (46) individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County. These forty-six properties accounted for 233 contributing buildings and objects. Of the forty-six total agriculture related properties surveyed in Deuel County, five have been judged eligible for National Register listing with an additional two properties considered potentially eligible for such listing. These judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the farmsteads documented in Deuel County is, however, doubtful. In fact, almost one-fourth (24%) of the forty-six agriculture properties recorded by the survey consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1890 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, implement sheds, and hay barns.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production (H.C.: 08.07) agriculture. This farming type was identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Deuel County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). In consideration of their importance to the material resources found in Deuel County, the High Plains Cash

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Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production Historic Context is discussed in greater detail in the following summary.

AGRICULTURE HISTORIC CONTEXTS IN DEUEL COUNTY

Introduction

Nebraska is a state of great diversity. Diversities exist among its people, its lands, its topography and, of more immediate concern to this discussion, its agriculture. The agricultural diversity of the state of Nebraska has been forged through one hundred years of adaptation and evolution in a land once labeled the "Great American Desert." During this time, the "desert" waste of Nebraska has been transformed into some of the most productive farm and ranch land in the United States.

The diversity of the agricultural industry in Nebraska is evident not only in geographic location but in historical development as well. The study of the various agricultural practises in Nebraska was first addressed in the 1930's by scientists from the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. Their efforts focused upon defining a conceptual framework which would represent agriculture throughout the state. The result was the identification of type-of-farming, or system-of-farming areas which characterize regions by cropping and livestock systems. The publication of the type-of-farming definitions appeared in Research Bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture Experiment Station.

The term "type-of-farming" is used to describe a group of farms which are similar in size and enterprise combination. In this way, a group of farms having the same kind, quantity, and proportion of crops and livestock may be said to be following the same type of farming (Hedges and Elliott, p. 3). Likewise, the term type-of-farming area, refers to

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a region which contains a high degree of uniformity in agricultural production and in the physical and economic conditions under which production takes place.

The boundaries of the type areas do not conform to imposed government boundaries. In most cases, the transition from one region to another is gradual. The differences between the regions lie mainly in the dominant enterprises and their relative importance in the farming systems. In addition, variations within specific regions may differ as a result of terrain, soil types, and relative size of farms. In these cases, the definition of each type-of-farming area identifies the dominant farm system and the significant variations of that system within the region.

The boundaries delineated by the Agriculture College Research Bulletins (No. 244, Hedges and Elliott, May 1930; & No. 299, L.F. Garey, May 1936) were modified by the NESHPO to incorporate the regions into a framework suitable for preservation planning and historic context development. The framework developed by the NESHPO uses the characterization of agricultural activity in Nebraska as a tool in identifying, evaluating, and nominating significant historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places. Using the Research Bulletins as a basis, the NESHPO developed a ten region agricultural and geographic definition of the state. The ten areas redefined by the NESHPO and incorporated into the Historic Context framework are:

1. Southeastern General Farming (08.01)
2. Northeastern Intensive Livestock Production (8.02)
3. Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production (08.03)
4. Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (08.04)
5. Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.05)
6. Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain, and Livestock Production (08.06)
7. High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production (08.07)
8. Sand Hills Range Livestock

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Production (08.08) 9. Pine Ridge Range Livestock, Cash Grain and Potato Production (08.09)
 10. Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production (08.10).

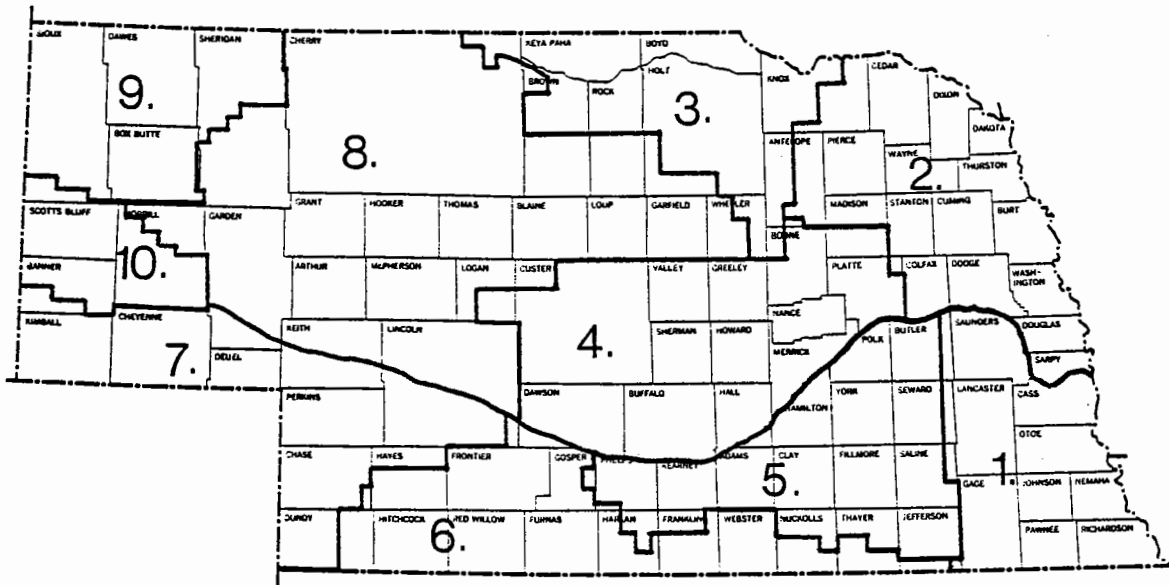


Fig. 1: Type-of-Farming and Geographic Regions for the state of Nebraska.

As evidenced by the Regions Map in Figure number 1, the Deuel County Historic Building survey area was associated with one primary type-of-farming region: the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production area. A discussion of the characteristics of these types and associated historic buildings follows.

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High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production

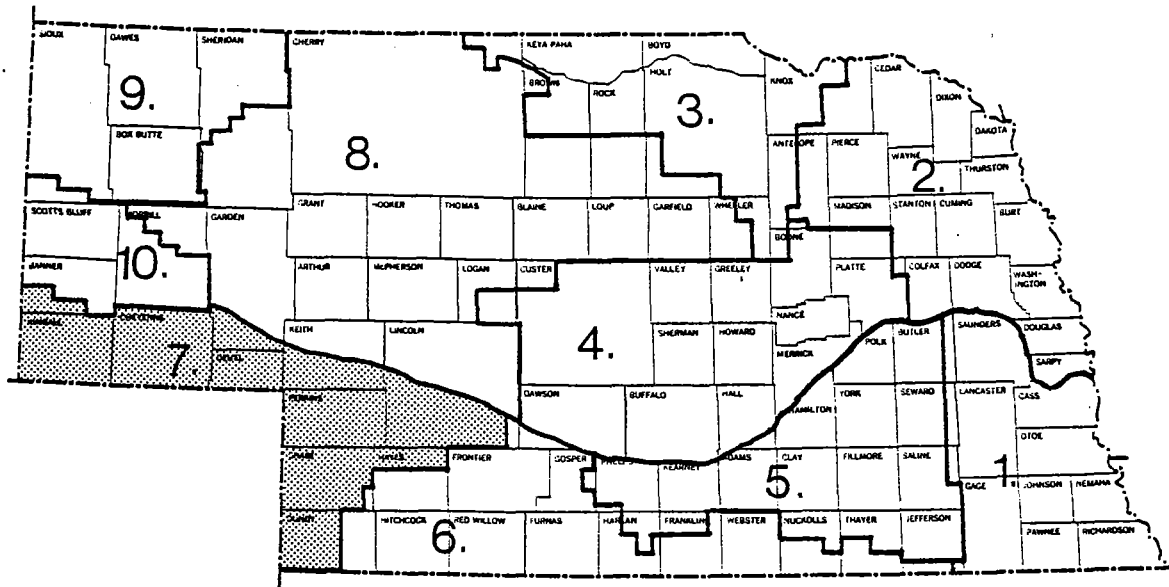


Fig. 2: The High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production region.

The composition of the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production region in Deuel County is somewhat reflective of the diverse nature of agriculture throughout the state of Nebraska. It is a region characterized by a combination of three agricultural enterprises: the cultivation of cash grain crops, the production of cattle, and commercial potato growing.

The High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production region is located in the southwestern part of the state and is extremely irregular in form. It includes the southern portion of the panhandle and is bordered on the north by the North Platte River valley and stretches south in a range of 40 to 100 miles. The region encompasses Kimball,

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Cheyenne, Deuel and Perkins Counties and portions of Dundy, Chase, Lincoln, Hayes, Keith, and Garden Counties.

This region lies in the High Plains geographic zone of the state and is characterized by short grass prairie vegetation on flat-lying lands. It constitutes the major table land area of western Nebraska and is transected by Lodgepole Creek and the South Platte River. The western area of the region is comprised of shallow, sandy soils which are not well suited to cultivation. However, in other areas of this region, the soil is a medium-textured clay loam or silt and is well adapted to the production of cash grain crops--particularly wheat (Garey, 1936, p. 28).

Despite the presence of multiple farming systems, this region is historically known for its wheat production (Hedges and Elliott, p. 27). Corn, barley and oats have also been grown in the region but wheat occupied the dominant acreage during the period of historic importance (1900-1940). The suitability for wheat production in this region is attributable to the lower amounts of rainfall, higher altitudes, and silt loam soils.

The development of winter wheat had a significant impact on the agricultural economy of the state. The dominance of the wheat enterprise was first expressed in the early years of the twentieth-century (Olson, p. 251). Prior to this, wheat had found little favor among Nebraska farmers. Spring wheat was unsuitable for particular soils and climates within Nebraska and the Turkey Red winter wheat was viewed with disfavor by the milling industry which found it difficult to process. However, the development of new milling processes and the declining livestock and corn prices of the mid-1890's rekindled interest in wheat production. In addition to this, the introduction of the press drill enabled important pre-winter growth by planting the seed deeper, and spurred the increase in winter wheat cultivation (Olson, p. 251). By 1901, Nebraska was exceeded only by Kansas in winter wheat

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production (Olson, p.252). In 1899 spring wheat acreage constituted 96.9% of total wheat acreage in Nebraska. However, by 1909 winter wheat accounted for 91.3% of the total wheat acreage (Olson, p. 252). No other plant had changed the agricultural complexion of the state in such a short time.

The importance of the Turkey Red winter wheat crop was particularly noteworthy in the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production area. With the exception of a two-year decline between 1916 and 1918, wheat occupied a minimum of 75% of the crop land from 1915 to 1934. In 1929, 60% of the total farm income in the region was from the sale of wheat (Garey, p. 28,1936). The emergence of wheat in the early twentieth-century generally came at the expense of oat and corn production. The corn enterprise remained second in importance for the eastern portion of the region with barley the second grain crop of choice in the western portion (Hedges and Elliott, p. 27).

The production of beef cattle and hogs served as a supplement to the income generated by cash grain crops. In 1929, hog and cattle sales contributed a little over 30% of the total farm income (Garey, p. 28,1936). Of this total, hogs contributed more than any other kind of livestock. However, the production of livestock was generally of less importance than in any other type-of-farming region in the state (Hedges and Elliott, p. 27).

The third and final farming enterprise important to this region is the commercial potato industry. The production of potatoes is confined mainly to the irrigated northern portion of the region. This sub-region includes a portion of the North Platte River valley and is adjacent to the root crop production area of Scotts Bluff and Morrill Counties.

Property Types of the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production Region

The High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production farming system requires a

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variety of buildings and skills necessary for the successful management of cattle and the production of crops. Farmsteads which have retained their pre-mechanization buildings had a variety of structures important to the reconnaissance level survey. The buildings found on these farmsteads have been defined as component property types by the NESHPO and share broadly-defined physical characteristics with other farm buildings in the region.

The component property types of High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production fall into two general categories--commercially-related types and domestic types.

Commercial-related buildings are considered those structures which contribute to the commercial economy of the farm enterprise. In contrast, domestic buildings are comprised of those structures related to non-income producing activities and exist primarily for the subsistence of human occupants.



The buildings associated with the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production area reflect the variable character of the region. The farmsteads of this

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region contained commercial and domestic building types necessary for crop cultivation and storage, cattle production, and human shelter. The major commercial property types associated with this farming system were barns (horse, hay and cattle), granaries, corn cribs, combination crib-granaries, implement sheds, root crop cellars and windbreaks. Commercial property types of secondary importance included fencing systems, loafing sheds, pump houses, tool sheds, and stock tank systems. The major domestic property types associated with this context include the ranch or farm house, wash house, cellar, summer kitchen, smokehouse, outhouse, chicken house, brooder house, vegetable garden, garage, cob house, cistern, orchard, and miscellaneous sheds.

The farmsteads of the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production region did not generally contain all of the domestic and commercial property types listed above. Instead, a significant number of these types were found in various combinations based on the particular emphasis of the respective farmstead. Among the possible combinations of property types evident in the region, the highest priority in terms of reconnaissance level documentation went to those properties exhibiting complete farmstead units. A complete farmstead unit was defined as a property comprised of a significant collection of both commercial and domestic component property types.

While the complete farmstead unit was considered the most significant resource associated with this context, a large number of other properties were surveyed. These other properties include farmsteads with only a portion of their commercial or domestic buildings extant as well as individually significant buildings on otherwise non-contributing properties. Examples which fall into this category include buildings which possess architectural distinction based on technical or artistic merits and those buildings associated with ethnic cultures. In addition, individual buildings noteworthy

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for their regional association with the predominant system-of-farming were also considered significant.

Agriculture Preliminary Inventory:

NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-023 Rural
DATE: C.1909
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Early twentieth-century rock house chosen for stylistic merit and possible associations with an ethnic group.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-025 Rural
DATE: C.1912
COMMON NAME: Farmstead
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farmstead (08.1)
DOE: Eligible
Example of a large scale farmstead in rural Deuel County. Nine frame buildings contribute to the historic integrity of this property.



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NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-044 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Farmstead
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farmstead (08.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Rock house sheathed with stucco. Important to the study of rock construction in western Nebraska farm buildings.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-002 Rural
DATE: C.1893
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Outbuilding
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Outbuilding (10.7.2)
DOE: Eligible
 This late 1800's stone outbuilding was probably once part of a larger farmstead later cleared for center pivot irrigation.

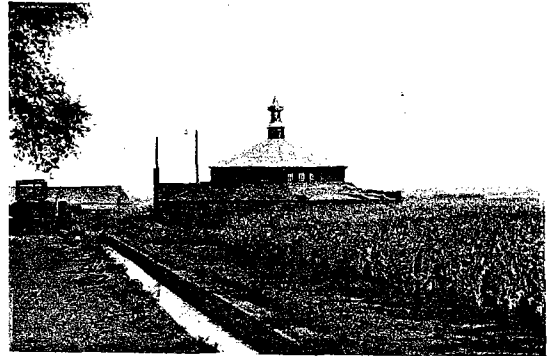


NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-018 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Farmstead
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Large gambrel roof barn built of native limestone. Small stone tool shed/chicken house was originally the main house. Possibly associated with Kinkaid homesteading.



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NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-039 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Round Barn
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Octagonal tile barn considered potentially eligible to the National Register as a unique agrarian building to the High Plains region.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-004 Rural
DATE: C.1927
COMMON NAME: Farmstead
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farmstead (08.1), (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Significant contributor to the context of High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production (See Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1989). Nine contributing buildings reflect large scale farming.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County found nine (9) Commerce related

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properties which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition, the Phelps Hotel (DU01-002) was previously surveyed by the NESHPO and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Among the nine properties, one was judged eligible and two potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The nine properties surveyed relate to the sub-context of Retail Commerce in the High Plains Region (H.C.: 12.02.07). Pertinent information regarding the nine surveyed properties linked to Commerce in Morrill County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU.	OBJ.		
DU01-013	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
DU02-035	C1930	FOSTER LUMBER YARD	12.02.07	3	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
DU02-063	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-064	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-066	C1912	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
DU02-068	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-085	C1919	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-086	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-060	C1912	FORMER PLAINS HOTEL	12.02.07	2	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.2	E
DU01-002	1885	PHELPS HOTEL	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.2	NRHP

Main street commercial buildings accounted for all of the nine properties surveyed.

These main street buildings can be categorized into two predominant types: the frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Deuel County for this type was from 1900 to 1915. The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial building or block, were generally found in the larger communities of the survey

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area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1915 and 1930, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths.

NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-013 Big Springs

DATE: C.1904

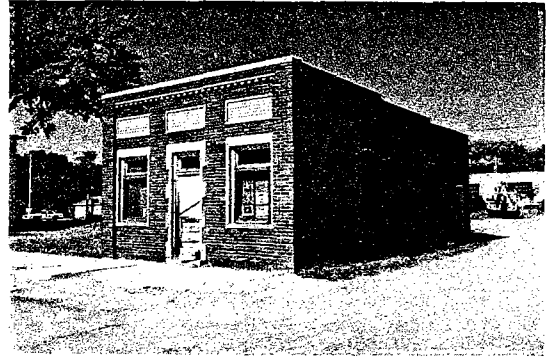
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.07)

PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story brick building built during the Development and Growth Temporal Period (1890-1920) as defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1989). Reflects early commercial growth in Big Springs.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-066 Chappell

DATE: C.1912

COMMON NAME: Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.07)

PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)

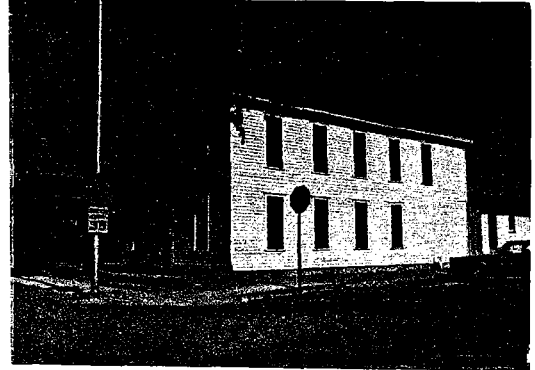
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story brick commercial building important to the context of Commerce and a primary contributor to the historic character of downtown Chappell.



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NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-002 Big Springs
DATE: 1885
RESOURCE NAME: Phelps Hotel
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)
DOE: National Register, 1970.
 Deuel County's oldest hotel, constructed in 1885 by the Edwin A. Phelps family, who were among the first settlers in the Big Springs vicinity (Historic Places: NEBRASKAland, 1989).



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-060 Chappell
DATE: C.1912
COMMON NAME: Former Plains Hotel
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Both the interior and the exterior retain a high degree of historic integrity at this hotel which now serves as a bed and breakfast. Located along the former Lincoln Highway (U.S. 30).



Historic Context : Transportation

The context of transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related service accommodations such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County found five (5) properties relating to the context of Transportation which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the

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five transportation related properties in the Deuel County database, three have been judged eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. All of the five surveyed properties consists of related support service facilities for either Road Transportation (H.C.: 13.02) or Rail Transportation (H.C.:13.03). Because the primary emphasis of the support service facilities is the generation of income, these properties can be cross-referenced to the context of commerce. Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU.	OBJ.		
DU01-014	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
DU02-059	C1932	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	E
DU02-070	C1930	ABAN MOTEL	13.02	2	0	0	0	12.3.2	E
DU02-073	C1928	MACHINE SHOP	13.02	1	0	0	0	08.1.26	E
DU00-042	C1900	RAILROAD CULVERT	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	C

NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-059 Chappell
DATE: C.1932
COMMON NAME: Commercial Service Garage
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Service Garage (13.3.3.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Former service garage with combination retail store. Exhibits stylistic details of Moorish architecture and reflects the impact of highway travel in the development of Chappell.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-070 Chappell
 DATE: C1930
 COMMON NAME: Abandoned Motel
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.02)
 PROPERTY TYPE: Motel (12.3.2)
 DOE: Eligible
 Early motel with Mission Style influence.
 Important in the evolution of lodging
 accommodations in Chappell and along the
 Lincoln Highway and U.S. 30 through Nebraska.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-073 Chappell
 DATE: C.1928
 COMMON NAME: Machine Shop
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.02)
 PROPERTY TYPE: Machine Shop (08.1.26)
 DOE: Eligible
 Included in the preliminary inventory as a
 locally unique contributor to the context of
 Transportation in Deuel County.



Historic Context: Communications

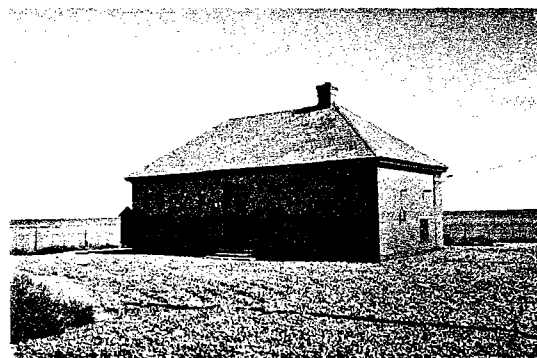
The context of Communication is defined as the transfer of information from location to location or from individual to individual. This includes communications transmitted through the means of telegraph, telephone, television, postal service, newspaper, and radio. Buildings which fit this context include post offices, telephone offices and exchanges, newspaper printers, and radio-television stations.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Deuel County found one (1) property associated with Communication which met the criteria for reconnaissance survey: the North Platte Telephone

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and Telegraph Exchange building (DU00-026). This building is specifically associated with the sub-context of Telephone Communications - Rural Telephone Systems, 1890-1950 (H.C.: 14.04) and has been judged eligible for National Register listing. The building is similar in mass and scale to other rural telephone exchange buildings found in Keith County, KH00-042, KH00-079 (see Keith County Survey Report, 1990). These buildings may be associated with the North Platte Telegraph & Telephone Company and appear to be constructed between 1935 and 1940. They are composed of simple one-story brick masonry structures with rectangular-shaped plans. These buildings were generally without window fenestration with the exception of KH00-042 which has large 6-over-6-light windows on the west facade. The rectangular-shaped structures are protected by hip roofs oriented in a latitudinal relationship to the road.

NeHBS NUMBER: DU00-026 Rural
DATE: C.1938
COMMON NAME: Telephone Exchange
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Communication (14.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Telephone Exchange (14.1.1)
DOE: Eligible
One in a series of Neo-Colonial telephone exchanges built during the 1930's. Important to the development of communication in western Nebraska.

**Historic Context: Services**

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services

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are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Deuel County found seven (7) properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria. Among the seven properties, five have been judged eligible for National Register listing. The seven properties recorded represent two primary sub-contexts within the Services topic: Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04.), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920), (H.C.: 15.05.03.).

Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY	DOE
			CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITES	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
=====									
DU02-062	1919	DEUEL COUNTY BANK	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU02-061	1918	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
DU02-067	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
DU01-012	C1909	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU01-015	1917	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU02-065	C1913	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU02-069	C1909	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E

NEHBS NUMBER: DU02-062 Chappell

DATE: 1919

RESOURCE NAME: Deuel County Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

Two-story stone and brick bank eligible to the National Register based on its role in the establishment of financial services during early twentieth-century settlement in Chappell.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-012 Big Springs

DATE: C.1909

COMMON NAME: Former Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

One-story brick bank potentially significant for its role in the economic development of Deuel County during the early twentieth-century.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-015 Big Springs

DATE: 1917

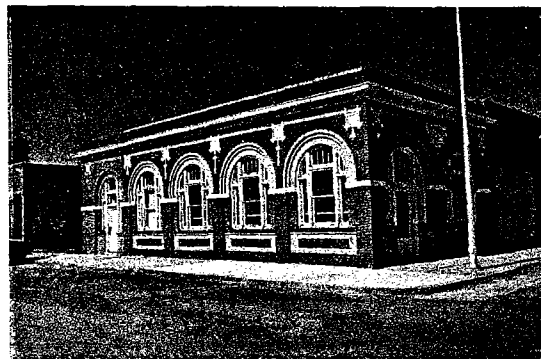
COMMON NAME: Former Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

Potential significance derived through use of Neo-Classical design aesthetic and for association with the early twentieth-century development of Big Springs.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-065 Chappell

DATE: C.1913

COMMON NAME: Former Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

Neo-Classical bank chosen to the inventory as a well preserved building. Important to the financial development of Chappell.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-069 Chappell

DATE: C.1909

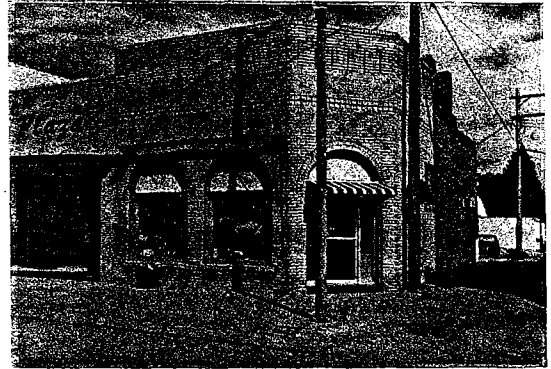
COMMON NAME: Former Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

Potential significance derived through use of Neo-Classical design aesthetic and for association with the early twentieth-century economic development of Chappell.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

This contextual topic contained the greatest number of documented historic properties within Deuel County. Of the 170 total properties documented in Deuel County, 89 or 52.4% fall within the context of Settlement. The survey of Deuel County recorded 89 associated with Settlement which met the criteria for reconnaissance level documentation. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Deuel County. However, 8 properties were judged eligible and 6 potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The individual house-whether in an urban or a rural setting-is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent

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the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) for Deuel County was no exception: 125 houses were documented, or 33% percent of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex; variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such a log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two room, frame houses with simple porches.

The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and

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vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the rubric of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

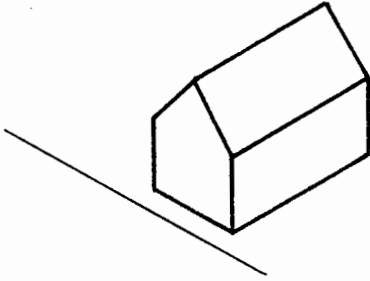
House Type Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. The residential properties documented in the Deuel County survey are represented by 28 different house types in 125 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 28 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 28

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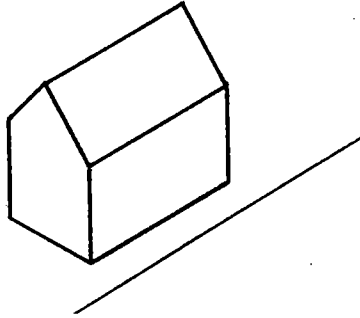
individual types is included in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While 28 different types may seem like a varied lot for 125 total resources, a somewhat more narrow group actually represents the majority of the documented properties. In fact, three types account for 51.2% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 91% of all Deuel County houses fit into one of only four dominant families. These four families are summarized in the following discussion.

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

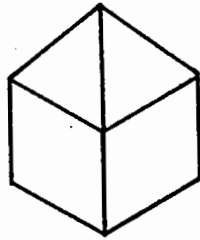
**Family #1**

This family, composed of five various types, represents 48.88% of all Deuel County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street. Of the five combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.10 (32.8%), and S.4 (12%).

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**Family #2**

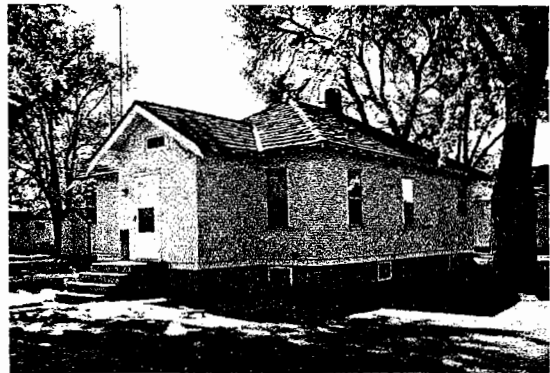
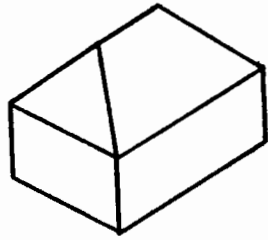
This family, composed of eight various types, represents 24.8% of all Deuel County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the latitudinal orientation (verses the longitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the eight different combinations comprising this family, S.9 appeared most frequently at accounting for 14.4% of the 125 properties.



Family #3

This family, composed of four various types, represents 8.8% of all Deuel County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the four combinations comprising this family, S.22 (4.0%) appeared most frequently.

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**Family #4**

This family, composed of just two types, represents 8.8% of all Deuel County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a hip roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street (longitudinal). Of the two combinations comprising this family, S.14 (8%) appears most frequently.

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Settlement Preliminary Inventory

NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-020 Chappell
DATE: C.1926
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Example of the California Bungalow house type.
 Built during the Spurious Growth Temporal
 Period (1920-1929) as defined by the NESHPO
 (Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1989).



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-022 Chappell
DATE: C.1928
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Well preserved bungalow possible associated
 with person of local significance. Built
 during Chappell's prosperous years.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-037 Chappell
DATE: C.1925
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Brick with shingle house built during the
 bungalow period of 1905-1930; retains a high
 degree of original integrity.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-055 Chappell
DATE: C.1928
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 One-story brick bungalow with hip dormers eligible to the National Register as a well preserved single family dwelling.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-080 Chappell
DATE: C.1927
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Brick house with enclosed porch and bay window with crenelated top. Significant as a well preserved bungalow house type.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-083 Chappell
DATE: C.1928
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Well preserved bungalow built during the Spurious Growth Temporal Period (1920-1929) as defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1989).



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NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-084 Chappell
DATE: C.1928
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Very similar to DU02-084. Built during the
 Spurious Growth Temporal Period (1920-1929) as
 defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO,
 1989).



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-002 Chappell
DATE: C1914
RESOURCE NAME: Fred Sudman House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
 Previously surveyed in 1988 by the NESHPO and
 ruled eligible for National Register listing.
 The nomination is currently under development.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU01-019 Big Springs
DATE: C.1912
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Potentially significant as a well preserved
 example of an early twentieth-century gambrel
 roof house type.



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NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-008 Chappell
DATE: C.1909
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Well preserved example of early twentieth-century domestic architecture in Deuel County. Contributes to the context of early Settlement in Chappell.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-029 Chappell
DATE: C.1921
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Selected for the preliminary inventory as a representative indicative of the Bungalow, the dominant house type from 1905-1929.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-034 Chappell
DATE: C.1923
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 One-story frame and brick bungalow built during Chappell's prosperous years. Represents a modest bungalow common to this small community.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-052 Chappell
DATE: C.1917
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Potentially eligible to the National Register
 as a well preserved representative bungalow
 abundant in Chappell.



NeHBS NUMBER: DU02-057 Chappell
DATE: C.1922
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Large brick bungalow chosen for the inventory
 for possible associations with locally signi-
 ficant persons and as a well preserved
 twentieth-century house.



Important Themes of the Settlement Historic Context

A post-survey evaluation of the settlement properties recorded by the Deuel County survey has identified certain resource groups which may be of potential interest to the NESHPO. The historic context of Settlement contains one multiple property topic worthy of further discussion: the Bungalow style houses of Chappell. A discussion on the Bungalow house style is presented in the following discussion. For examples of the properties associated with this topic, please refer to the Settlement Inventory found on pages 55 through 59.

Bungalow Style Houses

As the twenty-first century approaches, an evaluation of advances made during the past century is in order. Advances in technology, transportation and the built environment occurred at alarming rates. Whereas the nineteenth-century reflected Romanticism, separation of the social classes, and inner city crowding, the twentieth-century may be credited with Modernism, the growth of the middle class, and suburbia. It was during this time that a new house type was to emerge and forecast a change in domestic architecture. Known as the "bungalow" it soon became the dominant house type from the early 1900's to the mid 1920's. In Nebraska, Bungalows constitute a large proportion of single family dwellings built during the early part of this century. It is no surprise to discover that the population boom which occurred in Western Nebraska during the 1910's and 1920's resulted in a domestic architecture dominated by the Bungalow.



DU02-084: Chappell, Deuel County



DU02-075: Chappell, Perkins County

In 1880 the first use of the term bungalow in the United States was used to describe a summer retreat at Cape Cod. It wasn't until the California Bungalow appeared that the

term would shift from meaning resort house to suburban house. Although the majority of bungalows fall into the category of California Bungalows, this does not mean that they were confined specifically to the West Coast. The California Bungalow, the creation of pattern books and carpenters, made the greatest impact on the advancement of modern domestic architecture throughout the United States.

Many factors acted as the impetus for the California Bungalow's popularity. In the 1880's the Arts and Crafts Movement gained strength through an emphasis on simplicity, craftsmanship and harmony with nature; later reflected in the bungalow. Rather than separate building from site as the Victorian houses practiced, bungalow houses were to mesh with the surrounding environment, lessen the distinction between interior and exterior and be integral with the land rather than intrude upon. This was achieved through the use of natural building materials such as wood, rock or stone, and the separation of interior/exterior functions by pergolas, porches, in an open floor plan. Sleeping porches became synonymous with bungalows and further emphasized a back-to-nature, good health life-style. Most important was the design emphasis on horizontality. Prior to the bungalow, houses were usually two-stories with a moderately pitched roof. Bungalows took advantage of available building plots which allowed the structure to hug the ground by putting all functions on one story. Roofs became low-pitched in both gable or hip types. Applied ornamentation was pushed to the wayside to make way for a more honest "Form Follows Function" attitude. This philosophy coincided with modern architects of the period; Green and Green, Frank Lloyd Wright, and in furniture design, Gustav Stickley.

It was through the work of the California architects Green and Green that the bungalow as we know it found stylistic influence. The term bungalow refers primarily to the openness of its floor plan. A bungalow could be designed in a variety of styles such as Shingle, Mission, Swiss Chalet or Prairie. It was through the Craftsman Style, however,

that certain details: exposed raftertails, brackets, attached pergolas, water tables and pane windows became synonymous with most bungalows.

The impact of the bungalow on domestic architecture provides an invaluable resource to evolution of housing in North America and more specifically Nebraska. In the Western Sandhills and High Plains survey region, the large number of bungalow houses reflects the prosperity that region experienced during the 1920's. Included in the following inventory are examples of these bungalows ranging from the most commonly built one-story with gable roof, to the airplane bungalow, to the broad-gabled bungalow sometimes referred to as "bungaloid".

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Throughout the duration of the Deuel County survey, random observations were recorded concerning historic context topics which appear potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. The primary recommendation consists of National Register nominations for all eligible properties listed in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 20-59). In addition to this, three other topics are listed below for potential historic context development.

Potential Historic Context Reports

The potential context reports identified by the survey include the High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production (H.C.: 08.07) farming region as discussed in pp. 28 to 36, and Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05). The number of associated Settlement properties and the importance of agriculture to the state make these obvious choices. In addition to this, a multiple property study of Bungalow style houses in Chappell (DU02) is also recommended for future study.

Conclusion

It is the belief of those associated with this project that people, and the places in which they live, are the raw materials of history. A community, its inhabitants and its development through time are proper subjects for our contemplation, for it is through such studies that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The value of cultural material studies and preservation of historic buildings was politically expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress of the United States regarding the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1990, America has now passed the halfway point in the four decade period of expansion delineated by Senator Muskie. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This is not to say that all historic buildings are worthy of preservation. Many of the older buildings which stand in the path of necessary expansion have rightfully been removed. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials towards the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to

subjectivity. It is imperative that the documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions be made regarding the cultural value of historic buildings. It is toward this goal that the Western Sandhills and High Plains region has been researched and documented. It is the hope of those involved with this project that the historic properties within the region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Deuel County Town and Rural Inventory Listings of All Surveyed Properties

DU00: DEUEL COUNTY RURAL PROPERTIES

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	CONTRIBUTING SITES	STRUCT	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
DU00-002	C1893	ABAN OUTBUILDING	08.07	1	0	0	0	08.2	E
DU00-003	C1924	FARM	08.07	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU00-004	C1927	FARM	08.07	9	0	0	3	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	P
DU00-005	C1910	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-006	C1909	ABAN FARM	08.07	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-007	C1910	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-008	C1906	FARM	08.07	8	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-009	C1920	CARSON RANCH GATE	08.07	0	0	0	1	12.4.6	C
DU00-010	C1920	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-011	C1908	ABAN HOUSE	08.07	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU00-012	C1920	FARM	08.07	7	0	0	2	08.1	C
DU00-013	C1912	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	2	08.1	C
DU00-014	C1923	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	2	08.1, 16.5.1	C
DU00-015	C1918	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-016	C1925	FARM	08.07	3	0	0	2	16.5.1	C
DU00-017	C1901	FARM	08.07	6	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-018	C1910	FARM	08.07	3	0	0	1	08.1	E
DU00-019	C1916	FARM	08.07	7	0	0	2	08.1	C
DU00-020	C1918	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-021	C1908	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-022	C1917	ABAN FARM	08.07	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-023	C1909	ABAN HOUSE	08.07	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
DU00-024	C1910	DIST #24 SWAN CENTER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
DU00-025	C1912	FARM	08.07	9	0	0	1	08.1	E
DU00-026	C1938	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	14.04	1	0	0	0	14.1.1	E
DU00-027	C1905	ABAN FARM	08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-028	C1905	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU00-029	C1910	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	3	08.1	C
DU00-030	C1913	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-031	C1907	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	1	08.07	C
DU00-032	C1903	FARM	08.07	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-033	C1920	HOUSE	08.07	4	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-034	C1908	FARM	08.07	7	0	0	2	08.1	C
DU00-035	C1907	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
DU00-036	C1900	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-037	C1916	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-038	C1909	FARM	08.07	7	0	0	2	08.1	C

DU00-039	C1910	ROUND BARN	08.07	1	0	0	1	08.1.2	P
DU00-040	C1915	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-041	C1915	FARM	08.07	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-042	C1900	RAILROAD CULVERT	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	C
DU00-043	1932	SOUTH PLATTE PONY EXPRESS MARKER	03.13	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E
DU00-044	C1910	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	0	08.1	E
DU00-045	C1900	ABAN FARM	08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-046	C1917	ABAN HOUSE	08.07	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU00-047	C1901	ABAN FARM	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-048	C1905	ABAN FARM	08.07	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
DU00-049	C1908	FARM	08.07	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
DU00-050	C1910	HOUSE	08.07	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU00-051	C1917	HOUSE	08.07	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
DU00-052	C1903	FARM	08.07	3	0	0	1	08.1	C

DU01: BIG SPRINGS NEHBS INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STR.	OBJ.		
DU01-002	1885	PHELPS HOTEL	12.02.07, 13	1	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.2	NRHP
DU01-003	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-004	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-007	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-008	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-009	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-010	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-011	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-012	C1909	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU01-013	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
DU01-014	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
DU01-015	1917	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU01-016	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-017	C1920	PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	2	06.3.4	P
DU01-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-019	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
DU01-020	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-021	1925	ZION EV. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
DU01-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-023	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-024	1922	METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
DU01-025	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-026	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-027	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-028	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-029	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-030	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU01-031	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

DU02: CHAPPELL NEHBS INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY OBJ. TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU.		
DU02-001	1915	DEUEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7 NRHP
DU02-002	C1914	FRED SUDMAN HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
DU02-003	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-004	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-005	C1917	HOUSE	16.5.1	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-006	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-007	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-008	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
DU02-009	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-010	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-012	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-013	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-014	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-015	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-016	C1939	BATH HOUSE	07.06	1	0	0	0	07.6.3 C
DU02-017	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-018	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-020	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
DU02-021	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-022	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
DU02-023	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-024	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-025	C1946	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-026	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-027	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-028	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-029	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
DU02-030	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-032	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-033	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-034	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
DU02-035	C1930	FOSTER LUMBER YARD	12.02.07	3	0	0	0	11.4.2.1 C
DU02-036	1935	FRATERNAL HALL	05.01	1	0	0	0	05.1.1 C
DU02-037	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
DU02-038	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-040	C1928	FOURSQUARE CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 E
DU02-041	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-042	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
DU02-043	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

DU02-044	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-045	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-047	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-048	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-049	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-050	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-051	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-052	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
DU02-053	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-054	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-055	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
DU02-056	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-057	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
DU02-058	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-059	C1932	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	E
DU02-060	C1912	FORMER PLAINS HOTEL	12.02.07	2	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.2	E
DU02-061	1918	PROFESSIONAL BLDG	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
DU02-062	1919	DEUEL COUNTY BANK	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU02-063	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-064	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-065	C1913	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU02-066	C1912	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
DU02-067	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BLDG	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
DU02-068	C1900	COMMERCIAL BLDG	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-069	C1909	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
DU02-070	C1930	ABAN MOTEL	13.02	2	0	0	0	12.3.2	E
DU02-071	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-072	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
DU02-073	C1928	MACHINE SHOP	13.02	1	0	0	0	08.1.26	E
DU02-074	C1918	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
DU02-075	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-076	C1910	BARN	08.07	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
DU02-077	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-078	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-079	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-080	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
DU02-081	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-082	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
DU02-083	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
DU02-084	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	1	16.5.1	E
DU02-085	C1919	COMMERCIAL BLDG	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-086	C1920	COMMERCIAL BLDG	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
DU02-087	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GLOSSARY

This Glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting the general time span, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

GLOSSARY

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

GLOSSARY

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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